

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

1300 I STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3315

202 • 408 • 4000
FACSIMILE 202 • 408 • 4400

ATLANTA
404 • 653 • 6400
PALO ALTO
650 • 849 • 6600

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER:

TOKYO
011 • 613 • 3431 • 6943
BRUSSELS
011 • 322 • 646 • 0353

(202) 408-4024

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New U.S. Patent Application

Title: COMMUNICATION TERMINAL AND CHANNEL CONNECTION

METHOD

Inventors: Kentoku YAMAGUCHI and Koichi ITO

Sir:

We enclose the following papers for filing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the above patent application.

1. A check for \$808.00 representing the filing fee and \$40.00 for recording the Assignment.
2. Application - 37 pages, including 4 independent claims and 16 claims total.
3. Drawings - 8 sheets of formal drawings containing 9 figures.
4. Declaration and Power of Attorney.
5. Recordation Form Cover Sheet and Assignment to Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba.
6. Certified copy of Japanese Patent Application No. 11-280042, filed on September 30, 1999.



Assistant Commissioner for Patents

September 20, 2000

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Applicants claim the right to priority based on Japanese Patent Application No. 11-280042, filed on September 30, 1999.

Please accord this application a serial number and filing date and record and return the Assignment to the undersigned.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional filing fees due and any other fees due under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17 during the pendency of this application to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

By: 

Richard V. Burgujian

Reg. No. 31,744

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Enclosures

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

COMMUNICATION TERMINAL AND CHANNEL CONNECTION METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 11-280042, filed September 30, 1999, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a mobile communication terminal such as a portable phone, a PHS (Personal Handy Phone), or the like, and a channel connection method therefore.

15 Conventionally, an analogue or digital portable phone is a kind of terminal that forms a radio channel. Communication is made with a calling party in the opposite, which is connected to a public telephone network, through a base station connected to a radio channel network.

20 This state is shown in FIG. 8. This figure shows a conventional channel connection form. In this figure, the reference symbol 1 denotes a communication terminal of a communication in the opposite side. The reference symbols 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively
25 denote a public network, a radio channel network, a base station, and a conventional communication terminal.

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5 through another radio channel while a radio channel is
formed by the radio unit included therein.

10 portable phone. In this dual mode terminal, the radio
unit for an analog portable phone is included in the
one same casing, in order to compensate for the
drawback that a digital portable phone is usable within
a narrow service area. Outside the service area of the
15 digital portable phone, the dual-mode terminal is
switched to an analogue portable phone.

20 denotes a communication terminal of a calling party
in the opposite side. The reference symbol 2 denotes
a public network. The reference symbols 3a, 3b, 4a,
and 4b respectively denote a radio channel network of
an A-system, a radio channel network of a B-system,
25 a base station of the A-system, a base station of
the B-system, and a conventional dual mode terminal.
Note that the A-system is a communication system for

an analogue portable phone and the B-system is a communication system of a digital potable phone.

The dual mode terminal 6 has two radio units in order to compensate for the service area of the digital portable phone, as described above. These two radio units do not operate simultaneously but operate singly with respect to the base stations 4a and 4b connected to the radio channel networks 3a and 3b, respectively, thereby forming a radio channel.

Accordingly, if a radio channel is formed with one of the base stations 4a and 4b, another radio channel cannot be formed.

As described above, a conventional communication terminal cannot form a plurality of radio channels within one casing. Therefore, when a response is made to a communication request from a calling party, there is a drawback that the communication channel to this calling party cannot be transferred to another communication terminal. To avoid this drawback, the calling party must shut off the channel which is currently connected to the called communication terminal and must further make an operation of dialing up the telephone number of another communication terminal.

That is, the calling party must shut off the radio channel to the communication terminal (the called side) connected to a base station and must further

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a control section for connecting the base station to the another communication terminal over the first and second radio channels.

Further, to obtain the above object, the second aspect of the present invention proposes a channel connection method for a communication terminal having a first radio unit for making radio communication with a base station over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit for making radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, the method comprising steps of:

establishing the first radio channel to the base station through the first radio unit;

establishing the second radio a channel to the another communication terminal through the second radio unit; and

connecting the base station to the another communication terminal over the first and second radio channels.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and

combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a view showing a channel connection form using communication terminals according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the internal structure of the communication terminal;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing call-receipt operation in plural-channel communication;

FIG. 4 shows a sequence of a procedure in the plural-channel communication;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the processing operation in case of making a second call to the calling party from the called side;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing the processing operation in case of making a second call to the calling party through a master device from the called side;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart showing the processing operation in case of making a second call to the

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calling party with the master device set as the transfer destination;

FIG. 8 is a view showing a conventional channel connection form; and

5 FIG. 9 is a view showing a channel connection form in a conventional dual-mode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following, an embodiment of the present invention will be explained with reference to the
10 drawings.

FIG. 1 is a view showing a channel connection form using a communication terminal according to the present invention. The reference symbol 1 in the figure denotes a communication terminal in the opposite side.
15 The reference symbols 2, 3, 4, and 10 respectively denote a public network, a radio channel network, a base station, and a communication terminal of the present invention.

The communication terminal 10 is established by,
20 for example, a mobile communication terminal device such as a portable phone, a PHS, or the like. This communication terminal comprises at least a first radio unit and a second radio unit. The first radio unit makes radio communication with the base station 4,
25 using a radio wave of a predetermined radio frequency band. The second radio unit makes communication with one of other communication terminals 12 to 14 or

a master device 11 connected to a wired channel, using a radio wave of a radio frequency band different from the above. The communication terminal 10 is capable of simultaneously operating the two radio units.

5 FIG. 2 shows the internal structure of the communication terminal 10.

10 The communication terminal 10 is provided with a first radio unit 20, a second radio unit 30, a power section 40, a control section 50, and an input/output section 60.

15 The first radio unit 20 is a radio unit for making radio communication with the base station 4 connected to a radio channel, by a radio wave having a first radio frequency band, and is comprised of an antenna 21, a duplexer 22, a transmitter 23, a receiver 24, and a synthesizer 25. The first radio frequency band is 800 MHz, for example, according to the PDC of the TDMA method.

20 In the first radio unit 20, the antenna 21 serves to transmit/receive a radio wave to/from the base station 4. The duplexer 22 is a device which allows the antenna to be used in common by the transmitter 23 and the receiver 24. The transmitter 23 makes processing for modulating a transmission signal
25 from the control section 50 into a radio wave having the first radio frequency band. The receiver 24 makes processing for demodulating a radio wave having

the first radio frequency band into a signal having such a format that can be processed by the control section 50.

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5 The second radio unit 30 is a radio unit for making radio communication with one of other communication terminals 12 to 14 or a master device connected to a wired channel, by a radio wave having the second radio frequency band without the base station 4. Like the first radio unit 20, the
10 second radio unit 30 is comprised of an antenna 31, a duplexer 32, a transmitter 33, a receiver 34, and a synthesizer 35. The second radio frequency band is 2.45 GHz in case of a Bluetooth system, for example.

15 The Bluetooth system is a radio communication system according to the radio communication standard for short ranges. Radio communication of about 10 m is realized by using 2.45 GHz. In this Bluetooth system, eight terminal devices can be connected at most and form a network called a pico-net in which one of the
20 terminal devices functions as a master device and the other function as slave devices. The terminal devices in the pico-net confirm their connections by a code number called a PIN (Personal Identification Number).

25 In the second radio unit 30, the antenna 31 serves to transmit/receive a radio wave to/from one of the other communication terminal 12 to 14 or the master device 11 connected to a wired channel. The duplexer

32 functions to allow the antenna to be used in common
by the transmitter 33 and the receiver 34. The
transmitter 33 performs processing of modulating a
transmission signal from the control section 50 into
5 a radio wave of a second radio frequency band. The
receiver 34 performs processing of demodulating the
radio wave having the second radio frequency band,
which is received through the antenna 31, into a signal
of a format which can be processed by the control
10 section 50.

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The power source section 40 serves to supply
a power necessary to operate each section of the
communication terminal 10, and is comprised of a
battery 41, a charge circuit 42, and a power source
15 circuit 43. The transmission power of the second
radio unit 30 is designed to be much smaller than
the transmission power of the first radio unit 20.
The power supply of the power source section 40 to
the second radio unit 30 is smaller than that of
20 the first radio unit 20.

The control section 50 serves to control the
entire terminal and is comprised of a base band
signal processing section 51, a ROM 52, and a RAM 53.
The base band signal processing section 51 has
25 a microprocessor and performs base band signal
processing. The ROM 52 stores a program necessary for
operating this terminal. The RAM 53 is used as a work

memory for storing temporarily various data.

The input/output section 60 is a section for inputting and outputting data. In this case, the section 60 comprises a camera 61 for inputting
5 a image-pickup data, a LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) 62, a LCD driver 63 for driving the LCD 62, a microphone 64 for inputting sound data, a receiver 65 for outputting sound data, and a sounder 67 for generating a call ring or the like.

10 (Single Channel Communication)

In this structure, explanation will be firstly made of the calling/receiving operation in single-channel communication using the first radio unit 20.

When the communication terminal 10 is called
15 from a calling party, a call-receipt signal is transmitted from the base station 4 to the communication terminal 10. This call-receipt signal is received through the antenna 21 of the first radio unit 20 and is sent through the duplexer 22 and
20 the receiver 24 to the base band signal processing section 51 of the control section 50 where signal processing is made on the call-receipt signal.

In accordance with an instruction from the base station 4, the control section 50 transmits a response
25 signal with respect to the call-receipt signal, through the transmitter 23, the duplexer 22, and the antenna 21 from the base band signal processing section 51.

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5 The communication terminal 10 receives the channel-
designating signal transmitted from the base station 4,
through the same route as described above. The control
section 50 performs signal processing on the channel
designating signal, by the base band signal processing
10 section 51. Thereafter, the control section 5 sends
a control signal to the synthesizer 25 to switch to
the designated channel.

20 If the operator then inputs a response through
the input/output section 60 of the communication
terminal 10 by pushing down a conversation button or
so, the control section 50 connects the signal of
the communication channel to an input/output device
25 appropriate for the communication mode and starts
communication. In case of a sound signal, the
microphone 64 and the receiver 65 are connected as

the input/output device. Otherwise, in case of a TV-phone signal, the camera 61 and the LCD 62 are connected as the input/output device.

Meanwhile, in case of calling a calling party from
5 the communication terminal 10, the operator inputs
necessary information such as a communication mode,
a specification of a connection target, or the like to
the base band signal processing section 51, with use of
a user interface such as a keyboard 66 or the like
10 provided for the input/output section 60. Thereafter,
the operator inputs a call request by pushing down a
transmission button or so. In this manner, a call
signal is transmitted through the transmitter 23, the
duplexer 22, and the antenna 21 from the base band
15 signal processing section 51.

If the side of the base station 4 can receive the
defined call signal, this side decides a communication
channel and returns a channel-designating signal
thereof to the communication terminal 10.
20 The communication terminal 10 receives the channel
designating signal sent from the base station 4 through
the same route as described above and performs signal
processing by the base band signal processing
section 51. Thereafter, the communication terminal 10
25 sends a control signal to the synthesizer 25 to switch
to the designated channel.

Switching of the channel is completed, and

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communication is established through the communication channel. A ring-back signal is sent from the side of the radio channel network 3. If the designated connection target responds to its, the communication channel is established between both calling partys. At the same time when the communication channel is established, a signal is connected to the input/output section 60 which has been in a communication mode. For example, in case of sound conversation, the signal is connected to the microphone 64 and the receiver 65 to make a conversation.

Next, the second radio unit 30 will be explained below. The second radio unit 30 is to realize a system in which communication terminals directly connect with each other wirelessly with the base station 4 inserted therebetween. This kind of system includes transceivers using weak radio waves, amateur radio units, and the like, in addition to the Bluetooth system described above. In the example of FIG. 1, a radio unit (second radio unit 30) for realizing the present system is mounted on each of the communication terminal 10, the master device 11 connected to a wired channel, and the other communication terminals 12 to 14. A radio network is established by these devices.

In this system, the communication terminal as a calling party sends its own ID, the ID of

The communication terminal 10 receives the channel designating signal sent from the communication terminal as the caller, in the same route as described above. The control section 50 performs signal processing on the channel designating signal by the base band signal processing section 51. Thereafter, the control section 50 sends a control signal to the synthesizer 35 to switch to the designated channel.

The switching of the channel is completed, and a communication channel to another communication terminal is established. The side of the communication terminal 10 provides a visible/audible indication (e.g., a call-receipt sound is generated from the sounder 67) to inform the operator of the presence of a call.

If the operator then inputs a response through the input/output section 60 of the communication terminal 10 by pushing down the conversation button or the like, the control section 50 connects the signal on the communication channel, to an input/output device suitable for the communication mode.

Meanwhile, in case of calling another communication terminal from the communication terminal 10, the operator inputs necessary information such as a communication mode, a specification of a connection target, or the like to the base band signal processing section 51 of the control section 50,

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radio unit 30. Explained now will be a case of using together the first radio unit 20 and the second radio unit 30 to make plural-channel communication.

In the following, it is supposed that the
5 communication terminal 1 shown in FIG. 1 calls the communication terminal 10, the communication terminal 10 forms a radio channel to the base band signal processing section 4 by using the first radio unit 20, and the communication terminal 10 is required to
10 transfer the channel to another communication terminal (e.g., the master device 11 or one of the other communication terminals 12 to 14).

FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing the operation receiving a call in the plural-channel communication.

15 When a communication request is issued to the communication terminal 10 according to the present invention from the communication terminal 1, a radio channel to the base station 4 is formed by the first radio unit 20 mounted on the communication terminal 10
20 (step A11) in the method described above, so conversation or the like can be made with the calling party (step A12).

FIG. 4 shows the sequence at this time.

25 Suppose that the communication terminal 1 as the calling party is a device connected to a wired channel (public network 2). At first, an off-hook signal is sent to an exchanger on the public network 2 from

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the communication terminal 1. The exchanger which has received this signal returns a dial tone signal to the communication terminal 1 as the calling party. The side of the communication terminal 1 confirms that a call can be made by this dial tone signal. Thereafter, the communication terminal 1 transmits a dial signal corresponding to the communication terminal 10. The exchanger sends a connection request signal to the base station 4 in accordance with the dial signal.

The base station 4 sends a call-receipt signal to the communication terminal 10 in accordance with the connection request signal. If a response signal to the call-receipt signal can be received, the base station 4 sends a channel-designating signal to the communication terminal 10 as the called side. The side of the communication terminal 10 switches to a designated channel in accordance with the channel-designating signal, and returns a switch-completion signal to the base station 4. Upon completion of the switching of the channel, a rumbling signal is sent to the communication terminal 10 from the base station 4 thereby to inform the operator of the communication terminal 10 about the receipt of a call.

The switching of the channel is completed, and communication is established through a conversation channel. Then, a connection response signal is

returned to the exchanger from the base station 4, and a ring-back signal is sent to the communication terminal 1 as the caller. If an off-hook signal is sent from the communication terminal 10 in this state, a connection-completion signal is sent to the exchanger through the base station 4. In this manner, conversation or the like can be made between the communication terminals 1 and 10.

If the channel connected currently to the first radio unit 20 is transferred to another communication terminal, the following processing is carried out.

That is, at first, the operator of the communication terminal 10 specifies the communication terminal as a transfer destination by the input/output section 60 and pushes down a transmission button or so to makes a transfer instruction (step A13). The communication terminal as the transfer destination is the master device 11 or one of the other communication terminals 12 to 14, which construct a radio network together with the communication terminal 10. At this time, a voice input can be used to specify the transfer destination or make a transfer instruction, in addition to a key input.

The signal thus inputted is supplied to the control section 50. The control section 50 starts the radio unit 30 (step A14) in accordance with the signal, and connects the second radio unit with

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the communication terminal as the transfer destination,
in the same method as described above (step A15).

FIG. 4 shows a sequence of processing at this
time.

5 A call signal is transmitted from the
communication terminal 10 to the communication terminal
as the transfer destination, and a response signal
thereto is returned. The communication terminal 10
then decides a communication channel, and transmits a
10 channel designating signal thereof to the communication
terminal as the transfer destination. The side of the
communication terminal as the transfer destination
switches to the designated channel in accordance
with the channel designating signal and returns
15 a switch-completion signal thereof to the communication
terminal 10. Upon completion of the switching of the
channel, a communication channel to the communication
terminal as the transfer destination is established.
A rumbling signal is sent to the communication terminal
20 as the transfer destination from the communication
terminal 10. If an off-hook signal is sent from the
communication terminal as the transfer destination,
a connection is made between both terminals.

 If a connection between the second radio unit 30
25 of the communication terminal 10 and the communication
terminal as the transfer destination is established,
the control section 50 connects the channel, which

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has been formed between the base station 4 and the first radio unit 20, to the second radio unit 30 (step A16), as shown in the flowchart in FIG. 3. In this manner, a communication channel is formed between the communication terminal 1 as the calling party and the communication terminal as the transfer destination through the second radio unit 30, so conversation or the like can be made between both terminals (step A17).

By thus simultaneously operating the first radio unit 20 and the second radio unit 30, a connection to another communication terminal can be made without disconnecting the radio channel to the base station 4. Accordingly, a connection can be made to another communication terminal than the communication terminal 10 without requiring complicated operation, e.g., without letting the side of the calling party make another call. In this case, the radio channel between the communication terminal 10 and the communication terminal as the transfer destination does not pass through the base station 4, so it is advantageously possible to prevent an extra communication charge.

In the explanation made above, the channel which has been formed between the base station 4 and the first radio unit 20 is automatically connected to the second radio unit 30. However, an instruction for connecting a channel from the communication terminal 10

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to the another communication terminal (step B15),
and then shuts off the channel to the base station 4
(step B16).

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5 If the communication terminal as the transfer
destination is the communication terminal 12 and if
the communication terminal 12 has a radio function to
connect with the base station 4 (the first radio
unit 20), like the communication terminal 10, calling
10 operation is thereafter made from the communication
terminal 12 as the transfer destination in accordance
with the telephone number. Thus, the communication
terminal 12 as another communication terminal
originates a call to the communication terminal 1 as
the calling party through the base station 4
15 (step B17).

In this method, a communication charge issues to
the second call from the communication terminal 12
as the transfer target. However, in the side of
the communication terminal 10 as a transfer source
20 (the called side), the first and second radio units 20
and 30 are released, so that communication
can advantageously be further made with another
communication terminal.

To prevent increase of communication charges,
25 information concerning control of calling,
synchronization information, and the like with respect
to the base station 4 in the communication terminal 10

should be transferred to the communication terminal 12 as the transfer destination, and the receiver provided in the communication terminal 12 as the transfer destination should be let make dummy operation, to
5 construct synchronization with the base station 4 beforehand. Further, the radio channel between the communication terminal 10 as the transfer source (the called side) and the base station 4 should
10 forcibly be shut off by the side of the communication terminal 10. Simultaneously, the communication terminal 12 as the transfer destination should take over the channel through which communication has been made between the transfer source (the called side) and the base station 4. In this manner, a channel
15 between the communication terminal 12 as the transfer destination and the base station 4 (the calling party) can be formed without making another call.

Also, if another call is made through the master device 11 connected to a wired channel in place of
20 making another call from the communication terminal 12 as the transfer destination, communication charges can be lowered rather than by using a radio channel.

FIG. 6 shows the processing operation in this case.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing the processing
25 operation in case of making another call to the calling party through the master device from the communication terminal as the transfer destination.

Upon construction of a radio channel to the base station 4 by the first radio unit 20 (step C11), the communication terminal 10 detects the telephone number of the calling party from the receipt signal at this time (step C12).

Next, the communication terminal 10 starts the second radio unit 30 (step C13) and makes connection with another communication terminal by this second radio unit 30 (step C14). Upon completion of connection between the second radio unit 30 and the another communication terminal, the communication terminal 10 transfers the telephone number detected in the step C12 to the another communication terminal (step C15) and shuts off the channel to the base station 4 (step C16).

If the communication terminal as the transfer destination is the communication terminal 12 shown in FIG. 1, connection is made from this communication terminal 12 to the master device 11 connected to a wired channel, with use of the second radio unit. Using the telephone number, another communication terminal (the communication terminal 12) originates a call to the communication terminal 1 as a calling party through the master device 11 (step C17).

In another method, when the telephone number of the calling party is detected from the receipt signal from the base station 4, the telephone number can be

FIG. 7 is a flowchart showing the processing operation in case of making another call to the calling party with the master device set as the transfer destination.

Next, the communication terminal 10 starts the
15 second radio unit 30 (step D13) and makes connection
with the master device 11 by this second radio unit 30
(step D14). Upon completion of connection between the
second radio unit 30 and the master device 11, the
communication terminal 10 transfers the telephone
20 number detected in the step D12 to the master device 11
(step D15) and shuts off the channel to the base
station 4 (step D16).

In this case, the master device 11 is a device connected to a wired channel, and using the telephone number, another communication terminal (the master device 11 originates a call to the communication terminal 1 as a calling party through the public

network 2 (step D17).

Thus, the first and second radio units 20 and 30 are provided in the one casing of the communication terminal 10 so that plural channels can be connected simultaneously. Therefore, information concerning radio channels connected to the base station 4 can be transferred to another communication terminal. Accordingly, communication can be made with another communication terminal (the master device 11 or any one of the communication terminals 12 to 14) without making another call from the side of the communication terminal 1 as a calling party.

Also, since plural channels can be connected simultaneously, simultaneous conversation can be made among a group including another communication terminal existing in the radio area of the communication terminal 10, in addition to the communication terminal 1 as the calling party and the communication terminal 10 as the called side.

If the second radio unit 30 is established by a radio unit which uses a weak radio wave, the transmission power is remarkably small compared with the transmission power of the first radio unit 20, so that the power consumption during operation is sufficiently low compared with the radio unit 1. Therefore, increase of the current consumed during operation and increase of the heat loss are negligible

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compared with those of the radio unit 1. Accordingly,
the casing is never enlarged due to the heat loss and
the current consumption even if the first radio unit 20
and the second radio unit 30 are established to operate
5 simultaneously.

In addition, the communication terminal as the
transfer destination is not limited to one terminal but
plural communication terminals may be transfer
destinations. That is, radio communication can be made
10 with other terminals in one-to-many communication form.

The channel used in the present specification
means a communication channel through which data can be
transmitted/received. However, data flowing through
the channel is not limited.

15 Also, data from the base station may be processed
by the first radio unit and transmitted to the second
radio unit or may be subjected to code-conversion and
then may be transmitted.

As has been described above, the present invention
20 comprises two radio units, i.e., a first radio which
connects with a base station and a second radio unit
which connects with another communication terminal or a
master device connected to a wired channel. Therefore,
a channel connected to the base station by the first
25 radio unit can be connected to another radio unit or
the master device through the second radio unit.
Accordingly, communication can be made with a terminal

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as a transfer destination, without making another call from the calling party to the terminal as a transfer destination, so an extra communication charge can be prevented from issuing due to another call.

- 5 Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various
- 10 modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A communication terminal having a first radio unit for making radio communication with a base station over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit for making radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, the communication terminal comprising:
- a first channel establishing section for establishing the first radio channel to the base station through the first radio unit;
 - a second channel establishing section for establishing the second radio channel to the another communication terminal through the second radio unit;
 - and
 - a control section for connecting the base station to the another communication terminal over the first and second radio channels.
2. A communication terminal according to claim 1, wherein the another communication terminal includes a master device connected to a public network over a wired channel.
3. A communication terminal according to claim 1, further comprising a telephone number obtaining section for receiving a telephone number of a calling party connected to the base station when the radio channel to the base station is connected by the first channel

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the control section transfers the obtained telephone number to the another communication terminal through the second radio channel.

5. A communication terminal according to claim 4,
10 wherein the transmission power of the second radio unit
is 1/10 or less of the transmission power of the first
radio unit.

establishing the first radio channel to the base station through the first radio unit;

connecting the base station to the another
communication terminal over the first and second radio

frequency band, and a second radio unit for making radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, the communication terminal comprising:

5 receiving means for receiving information from the base station over the first radio channel;

 sending means for sending the received information to the another communication terminal over the second radio channel while the receiving means receives the
10 information over the first radio channel.

13. A communication terminal according to claim 12, wherein the another communication terminal includes a master device connected to a public network over a wired channel.

15 14. A communication terminal according to claim 12, further comprising a telephone number obtaining section for receiving a telephone number of a calling party connected to the base station when the radio channel to the base station is connected by the
20 first channel establishing section, wherein

 the control section transfers the obtained telephone number to the another communication terminal through the second radio channel.

25 15. A communication terminal according to claim 12, wherein a transmission power of the second radio unit is set to be sufficiently small compared with that of the first radio unit.

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16. A communication terminal according to claim 12, wherein the transmission power of the second radio unit is $1/10$ or less of the transmission power of the first radio unit.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The communication terminal comprises a first radio unit for making radio communication with a base station over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit for making radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band. A first channel establishing section establishes the first radio channel to the base station through the first radio unit. A second channel establishing section establishes the second radio channel to the another communication terminal through the second radio unit. A control section connects the base station to the another communication terminal over the first and second radio channels.

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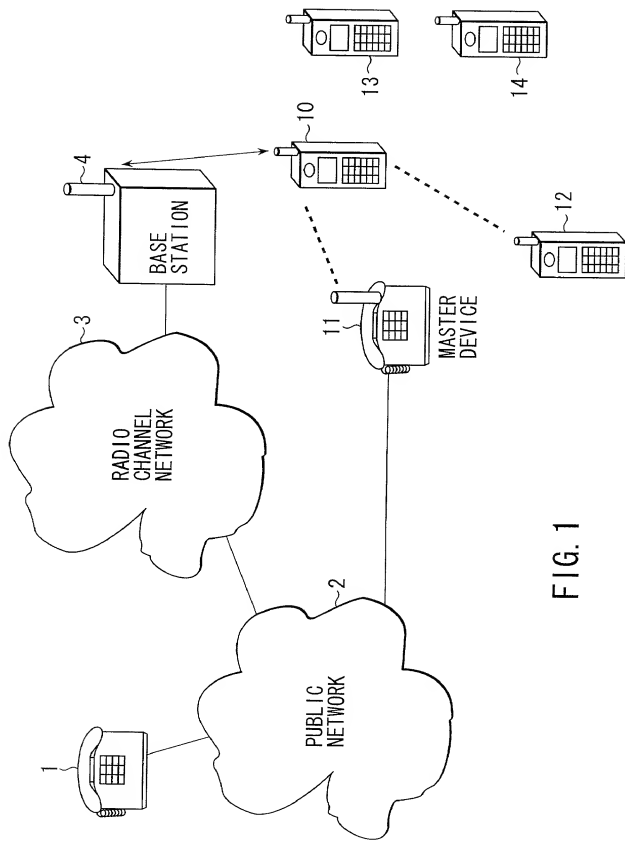


FIG. 1

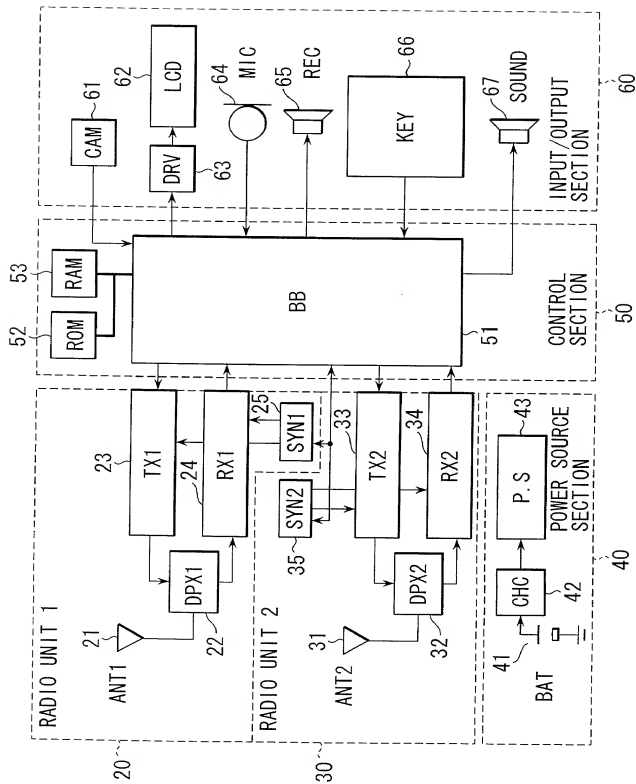


FIG. 2

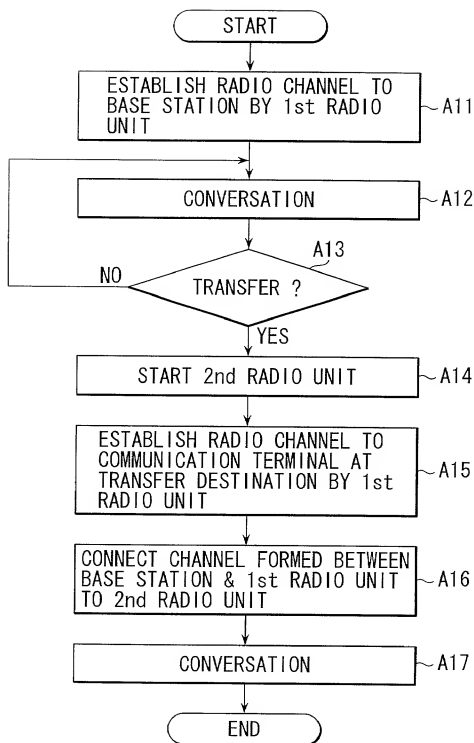


FIG. 3

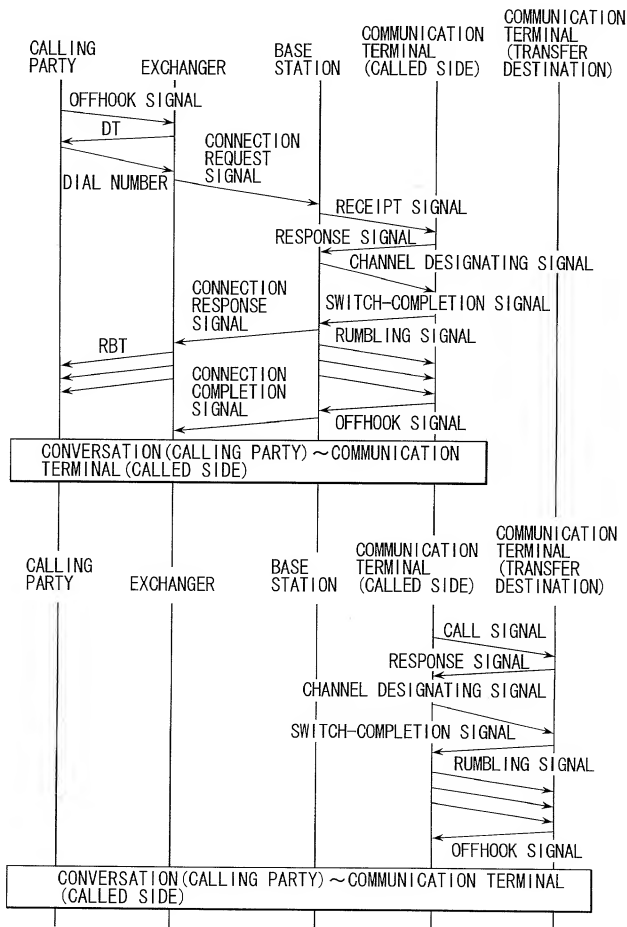


FIG. 4

00000000000000000000000000000000



FIG. 5

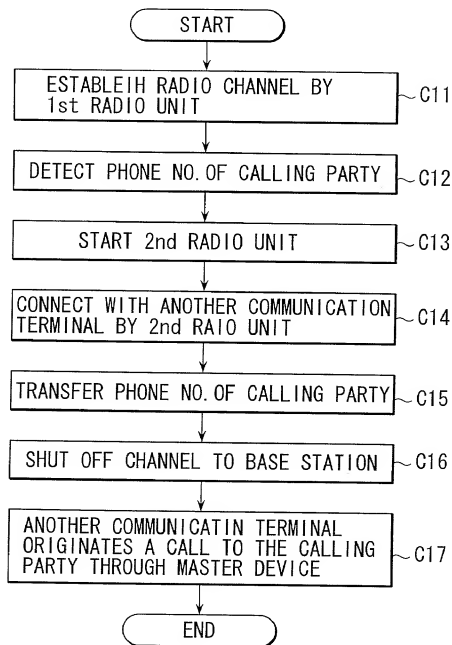


FIG. 6

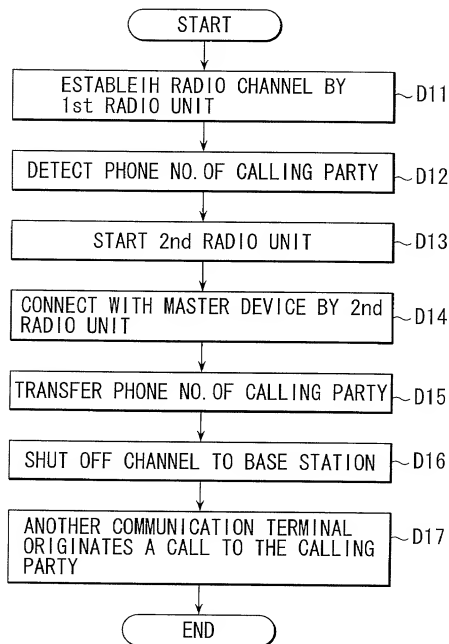


FIG. 7

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

00S0422-1

As a below named inventor, I declare:
that I verily believe myself to be the original, first and sole (if only one individual inventor is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if more than one individual inventor is listed below) of the invention in

COMMUNICATION TERMINAL AND CHANNEL CONNECTION METHOD

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked.

☐ was filed on _____ as United States Application
or PCT International Application No. _____, and
was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information of which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365 (b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 35 U.S.C. 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Country	Category	Application No.	Filing Date	Priority Claim
Japan	Patent	11-280042	September 30, 1999	Yes

And I hereby appoint Douglas B. Henderson (Reg. No. 20, 291), Ford F. Farabow, Jr. (Reg. No. 20, 630), Arthur S. Garrett (Reg. No. 20, 338), Donald R. Dunner (Reg. No. 19, 073), Brian G. Brusvold (Reg. No. 22, 593), Tipton D. Jennings IV (Reg. No. 20, 645), Jerry D. Volz (Reg. No. 23, 020), Laurence R. Heftner (Reg. No. 20, 827), Kenneth E. Payne (Reg. No. 23, 098), Herbert H. Mintz (Reg. No. 26, 691), C. Larry O'Rourke (Reg. No. 26, 014), Albert J. Santorelli (Reg. No. 22, 610), Michael C. Elmer (Reg. No. 25, 857), Richard H. Smith (Reg. No. 20, 609), Stephen L. Peterson (Reg. No. 26, 325), John M. Romary (Reg. No. 26, 331), Bruce C. Zotter (Reg. No. 27, 680), Dennis P. O'Reilly (Reg. No. 27, 932), Allen M. Sokal (Reg. No. 26, 695), Robert D. Bajefsky (Reg. No. 25, 387), Richard L. Stroup (Reg. No. 28, 478), David W. Hill (Reg. No. 28, 220), Thomas L. Irving (Reg. No. 28, 619), Charles E. Lipsey (Reg. No. 28, 165), Thomas W. Winland (Reg. No. 27, 605), Basil J. Lewis (Reg. No. 28, 818), Martin I. Fuchs (Reg. No. 28, 508), E. Robert Yoches (Reg. No. 30, 120), Barry W. Graham (Reg. No. 29, 924), Susan Haberman Griffen (Reg. No. 30, 907), Richard B. Racine (Reg. No. 30, 415), Thomas H. Jenkins (Reg. No. 30, 857), Robert E. Converse, Jr. (Reg. No. 27, 432), Clair X. Mullen, Jr. (Reg. No. 20, 348), Christopher P. Foley (Reg. No. 31, 354), John C. Paul (Reg. No. 30, 413), David M. Kelly (Reg. No. 30, 953), Kenneth J. Meyers (Reg. No. 25, 146), Carol P. Einaudi (Reg. No. 32, 220), Walter Y. Boyd, Jr. (Reg. No. 31, 738), Steven M. Anzalone (Reg. No. 32, 095), Jean B. Fordis (Reg. No. 32, 984), Barbara C. McCurdy (Reg. No. 32, 120), James K. Hammond (Reg. No. 31, 964), Richard V. Burgujian (Reg. No. 31, 744), J. Michael Jakes (Reg. No. 32, 824), Thomas W. Banks (Reg. No. 32, 719), M. Paul Barker (Reg. No. 32, 013) and Charles E. Van Horn (Reg. No. 40, 266), each of whose address is 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005-3315, or any one of them, my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent & Trademark Office connected therewith, and request that correspondence be directed to Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005-3315.

I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

0000250-2839596

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

I declare further that my post office address is at c/o
Intellectual Property Division, KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA, 1-1 Shibaura
1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8001, Japan; and
that my citizenship and residence are as stated below next to my name:

Inventor: (Signature)

Date

Residence

Date: SEP. 14, 2000

Kentoku Yamaguchi

Citizen of: Japan

Hachioji-shi, Japan

Kentoku Yamaguchi

Date: SEP. 14, 2000

Koichi Ito

Citizen of: Japan

Hino-shi, Japan

Koichi Ito

Date:

Citizen of: Japan

Date:

Citizen of: Japan

Date:

Citizen of: Japan

Date:

Citizen of: Japan

Date:

Citizen of: Japan

Date:

Citizen of: Japan

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